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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/755,280	01/13/2004	Woo-seong Yang	1793.1039	1626

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EXAMINER

BROWN, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2116

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/755,280	Applicant(s) YANG, WOO-SEONG	
	Examiner Michael J. Brown	Art Unit 2116	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/20/04 & 7/15/05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 10/20/2004 and 7/15/2005 were filed. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
2. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wells(US Patent 6,317,839) further in view of Kadokura(US Patent 5,925,132).

As to claim 1, Wells discloses a method of resetting a peripheral device(peripheral device 104, see Fig. 1) that is connected to a computer(computer

102, see Fig. 1) and that receives power from a power supply unit(power supply 112, see Fig. 1), the method comprising determining whether a cutoff of a supply of the power is required from the computer to the peripheral device(see column 6, lines 61-63), and if it is determined that the cutoff of the supply of power is required, generating a cutoff-instructing signal for instructing the cutoff of the supply of power to the peripheral device(see column 6, lines 63-65), and resetting the peripheral device in response to the repeatedly supplied power(see column 7, lines 9-13). However Wells fails to disclose the method of resetting the peripheral device that is connected to the computer comprising cutting off the power supplied to the peripheral device for a predetermined amount of time and repeatedly supplying the power to the peripheral device after the predetermined amount of time in response to the cutoff-instructing signal.

Kadokura teaches a method of resetting a peripheral device(first peripheral I/O unit 5, see Fig. 1) that is connected to the computer comprising cutting off the power supplied to the peripheral device for a predetermined amount of time and repeatedly supplying the power to the peripheral device after the predetermined amount of time in response to the cutoff-instructing signal(see column 3, lines 48-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the inventions of Wells and Kadokura in order to create a method for resetting a peripheral device which will repeatedly supply power to the peripheral device after a predetermined amount of time. The motivation to do so would be to wake a peripheral device after it has been powered down for a predetermined amount of time and activity has later detected.

As to claim 2, Wells discloses the method wherein the cutting off the power supplied to the peripheral device further comprises transmitting to the computer information that the power has been repeatedly supplied(see column 7, lines 9-16).

As to claim 3, Wells discloses an apparatus for resetting a peripheral device(peripheral device 104, see Fig. 1) that is connected to a computer(computer 102, see Fig. 1) and that receives power from a power supply unit(power supply 112, see Fig. 1), the apparatus comprising a cutoff-requiring signal sensing unit, which senses whether a signal requiring a cutoff of supply of the power to the peripheral device is input from the computer and outputs a sensing result as a sensing signal(see column 6, lines 61-63), and a cutoff-instructing signal generating unit, which generates a cutoff-instructing signal for instructing the cutoff of the supply of power supplied by the power supply unit and outputs the cutoff-instructing signal, in response to the sensing signal(see column 6, lines 63-65), and a peripheral device resetting unit, which resets the peripheral device in response to the repeatedly supplied power(see column 7, lines 9-13). However Wells fails to disclose the apparatus comprising a power supply temporary cutoff unit, which cuts off the power supplied to the peripheral device for a predetermined amount of time and repeatedly supplies the power to the peripheral device after the predetermined amount of time, in response to the cutoff-instructing signal.

Kadokura teaches an apparatus comprising a power supply temporary cutoff unit, which cuts off the power supplied to a peripheral device(first peripheral I/O unit 5, see Fig. 1) for a predetermined amount of time and repeatedly supplies the power to the

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peripheral device after the predetermined amount of time, in response to the cutoff-instructing signal(see column 3, lines 48-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the inventions of Wells and Kadokura in order to create an apparatus for resetting a peripheral device which will repeatedly supply power to the peripheral device after a predetermined amount of time. The motivation to do so would be to wake a peripheral device after it has been powered down for a predetermined amount of time and activity has later detected.

As to claim 4, Wells discloses the apparatus wherein the signal requiring the cutoff of the supply of power has a predetermined data format previously designated between the computer and the peripheral device such that the cutoff-requiring signal sensing unit interprets a variety of signals transmitted from the computer and senses the signal requiring the cutoff of the supply of power(see column 5, line 60- column 6, line 9).

As to claim 5, Wells discloses the apparatus further comprising a power supply notification unit, which transmits to the computer information that the power has been repeatedly supplied, in response to the repeatedly supplied power from the power supply temporary cutoff unit(see column 7, lines 9-16).

As to claim 6, Wells discloses the apparatus wherein the power supply unit is a switching mode power supply (SMPS) that comprises a power switching portion(see column 4, lines 44-50).

As to claim 7, Wells discloses the apparatus wherein the signal requiring a cutoff of supply of power has a command format that is different from common peripheral data that is exchanged between the computer and the peripheral device(see column 5, lines 56-59).

As to claim 8, Wells discloses the apparatus wherein the power supply temporary cutoff unit continuously supplies the power to a variety of peripheral devices through an output terminal before the cutoff-instructing signal is input from the cutoff-instructing signal generating unit(see column 7, lines 1-8).

As to claim 9, Wells discloses the method wherein the predetermined amount of time is arbitrarily selected(see column 7, lines 1-20).

As to claim 10, Wells discloses the apparatus wherein the predetermined amount of time is arbitrarily selected(see column 7, lines 1-20).

As to claim 11, Well discloses a machine-readable medium that provides instructions for resetting a peripheral device(peripheral device 104, see Fig. 1) that is connected to a computer(computer 102, see Fig. 1) and that receives power from a power supply unit(power supply 112, see Fig. 1), which, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising determining whether a cutoff of a supply of the power is required from the computer to the peripheral device(see column 6, lines 61-63), and if it is determined that the cutoff of the supply of power is required, generating a cutoff-instructing signal for instructing the cutoff of the supply of power to the peripheral device(see column 6, lines 63-65), and resetting the peripheral device in response to the repeatedly supplied power(see column 7, lines 9-13). However Wells

fails to disclose the machine-readable medium, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising cutting off the power supplied to the peripheral device for a predetermined amount of time and repeatedly supplying the power to the peripheral device after the predetermined amount of time in response to the cutoff-instructing signal.

Kadokura teaches a machine-readable medium, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising cutting off the power supplied to a peripheral device(first peripheral I/O unit 5, see Fig. 1) for a predetermined amount of time and repeatedly supplying the power to the peripheral device after the predetermined amount of time in response to the cutoff-instructing signal(see column 3, lines 48-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the inventions of Wells and Kadokura in order to create a machine-readable medium that provides instructions for resetting a peripheral device which will repeatedly supply power to the peripheral device after a predetermined amount of time. The motivation to do so would be to wake a peripheral device after it has been powered down for a predetermined amount of time and activity has later detected.

As to claim 12, Wells discloses the machine-readable medium wherein the cutting off the power supplied to the peripheral device further comprises transmitting to the computer information that the power has been repeatedly supplied(see column 7, lines 9-16).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-5932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00am to 3:30pm(EST).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIRS) system. Status information for the published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications are available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 886-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael J. Brown
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